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Published by the contributors to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates.

ON SNARING SUCKERS

Mr. Spinden's article in *Copeia* (Rio Grande Indian Fishermen) recalled one of the earliest episodes of my youth. When I was ten years old (1847), I was a boarding scholar at Greenville, N. Y., and much addicted to angling, especially in a stream immediately back of our house. A New York boy (I forget his name) came with a mother or aunt to spend a week or so with my teacher's family, and had a new wrinkle in the line of fishing. He had a long "catgut leader," which he made into a loop and attached it to the end of a pole, and this he used to take suckers (*Catostomus*); he slowly directed the loop towards the sucker and, leading it over the head, jerked it up when he had led it to the middle of the body and landed the fish. I do not remember that he caught any other fish than suckers in that way, the other fishes being too timid to stand the test.

THEO. N. GILL,

Washington, D. C.

NOTES ON PELAGIC FISHES

The following notes are based on observations made during an Atlantic cruise in the whaling brig "Daisy." The fish parasites mentioned have been

identified by members of the staffs of the U. S. National Museum and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Sphyræna picuda Bloch and Schneider

A specimen taken by the writer on August 22, 1912, latitude 31° 50' N., longitude 50° 49' W., had two large trematodes, *Distomum ampullaceum* Buttel-Reepen, in its intestine.

Coryphæna hippurus Linné

A dolphin caught on August 26, 1912, latitude 32° N., longitude 46° 12' W., had three whole flying-fish in its stomach, and a trematode, *Hirundinella clavata* (Menzies), in its intestine.

September 2, 1912, latitude 32° 21' N., longitude 43° W. At noon a large piece of flotsam was harpooned from the deck of the ship and towed astern. Many dolphins and other fishes swam under the shelter of the wreckage, and remained with it while it was being drawn along. Fifteen of the fishes, of which five were *Coryphæna hippurus*, were caught on lines from the ship.

November 1, 1912, latitude 29° 18' S., longitude 40° 59' W. In the mouth of a dolphin taken on this date were an amphipod (*Eutyphis faba*) and two isopods (*Idothea metallica*).

October 7, 1912, latitude 5° N., longitude 22° 25' W. A large albacore was caught on this date. Within its stomach were young dolphins (*Coryphæna*), a decapod crustacean, and a pelagic "violet snail" (*Ianthina*).

Elagatis bipinnulatus (Quoy and Gaimard)

October 3, 1912, latitude 6° 46' N., longitude 24° 35' W. A female of this species which measured more than a meter in length was taken.

October 11, 1912, latitude 3° 20' N., longitude 24° 44' W. A 7-foot shark which swam round and

round the ship on this date, was accompanied not only by several pilot fish, but also by a troupe of fifty or more young runners (*Elagatis*). They were seen with the shark for several hours.

R. C. MURPHY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ON THE SYSTEMATIC NAMES OF THE SNAPPING TURTLES

In the first number of "Copeia," Mr. H. W. Fowler has indicated his belief that there exist in the United States two forms of the Snapping Turtle—a northern one, with a well-developed median keel to the carapace in the adult, and a southern one, common in the Delaware Valley and south, with the median keel but slightly developed, if at all. To the former he reserves Linnæus' name, *Chelydra serpentina*; for the latter he employs Agassiz's *Chelydra emarginata*, based upon specimens from Mobile and New Orleans, stating that "*Chelydra lacertina* Schweigger is virtually identical" with *Ch. serpentina*.

Without being able at the present moment to express an opinion as to the existence of two separable forms of the Snapping Turtle in this country, I wish to call attention to the fact that, if they are distinct, the keel-less form must take the name given by Schweigger.

The latter, in 1812, Königsberg. Arch. Naturw. Math., vol. 1, p. 293, distinguished between two forms, of which *Ch. lacertina* is characterized as having "testa oblonga, scutellis vertebralibus planis, lateralibus carinatis," while *Ch. serpentina* is said to have "testa oblonga, trifariam carinato-spinosa," or precisely the same characters as given by Mr. Fowler. From Duméril's Cat. Méth. Coll. Rept. Mus. Paris, 1851, p. 15, we learn that Schweigger's type is still in the Paris Museum of Natural History, viz., "the one of which the vertebral keels are effaced, a character upon which